

3 October 1946

Country: Poland/U.S.S.R.

Subject: Order of Battle

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CHIEF1. Survey of Soviet Armed Forces in Poland.a. East Prussia:

There are garrisons at Gleszyn, Malberg, Kiblag, Kik:  
In Malberg there is one Soviet Air Force regiment.  
There are about one hundred planes on the airfield.

b. Silesia:(1) Lower Silesia:

Lower Silesia has one of the strongest concentra-  
tions of Soviet troops.

Wroclaw, Lignica: motorized units.

General Rakosowski's HQ (called Little Kiev) is in  
Lignica. At the depot is the "Führer's Hitler"  
which is used by Genl Rakosowski.

Higher HQ's are also located at;

Freiburg, to which Sudzica belongs,

Greifenberg, to which Luben belongs,

Igumelino (Gorlitz),

Frankenstein (Kobrowice): supposedly division head-  
quarters under General Wlodek.

(2) Upper Silesia:

Now Soviet units are stationed in Katowice and  
Bytom.

(3) Lesser Poland:

Now troops in Bialystok and Tarnobrzeg.

c. Eastern Galicia:  
(Malopolska  
Kachowka)

Now Soviet troops (draftees) arrived in Rzeszow and  
Kachowka.

d. Central Poland:

(end of February and March 1946);

Now units arrived in Warsaw - Lodz - Bialystok - Lida -  
Radom and Poznan.

Units in the Warsaw region seem to be concentrated  
around Radom.

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- e. Posnan (Posen): New Motorized infantry units in the former 58th and 7th Infantry Regiment barracks.  
Air force regiments in the 3rd Air Force barracks.  
Soviet garrisons are reported also in Ostrow, Wągrowiec, Krotoszyn, Znin, and Leszno.  
Six thousand Cossacks arrived in Radca at the end of March.

f. Poland beyond the German line:

- (1) The Łódź garrison consisted of the following units in March 1946:  
One guard regiment in the former 19th Regiment barracks.  
One regiment of infantry in Zamarstyn.  
One armored regiment in the Fieracki and Janowski Street barracks.  
One cavalry regiment in Pchulanka and in the former Jasłowiecki hulans barracks.  
MVD units of about one regiment strength in Zubry behind the Stryj crossing.
- (2) The Second Armored Army from Kharkov was tentatively identified in January 1946 in Łódź and its vicinity: Łódź, Bruchowice, Róża Koda, Pasieki, Winniki.  
The HQ of the 2nd Army is located in the Hotel "Gęsi" on Maria square.  
One of the units is billeted in the Szkola Sienkiewicza (Sienkiewicz school). Equipment of this unit consists of T-34 tanks.
- (3) Grodno:  
Armored unit in Kłobucka.  
Cavalry regiment in Łosowa.  
Heavy AA artillery battalion.
- (4) Wilno:  
Two airforce regiments (pursuit and bombers).  
Artillery regiment.
- (5) Wolbromski:  
Heavy AA artillery regiment.
- (6) Mosty:  
Heavy AA artillery regiment.
- (7) Lida:  
Two AA regiments.
- (8) Orany:  
AA regiment.  
1 infantry regiment.
- (9) Sopocki (near Grodno):  
One infantry regiment.
- (10) Marsinkiance:  
One engineers (sappers) regiment.
- (11) Strong concentrations of troops were observed in April 1946 in the following areas:  
Grodno - Kopałowa - Mosty - Sopockinie, and in Grodno - Wilno and Grodno - Augustow.  
Orany - Lida - Opatowie - Grodno the HQ of the Soviet troops stationed in the region are said to be in Grodno.  
The Opatowie fortress is heavily guarded because of alleged large dumps, supplies of arms and air bombs stored within the walls of the fortress.

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## 2. Billeting

All Soviet troops are now billeted in small communities away from large cities and main highways. Only HQ's and HEB units are stationed in towns. Officers and men are not permitted to stay outside their billets after 9 p.m. This explains the fact that the Soviet Army is not much in evidence in Poland.

## 3. Soviet troop transport routes (rail) in March 1946

**North:** Through Gdansk along the sea shore.  
Gleztyn (Allenstein) - Torun (Torn) - Bydgoszcz (Bromberg) -  
Pila (Schneidemuhl) - Kietrzyn (Kietzin).

**Central:** Through Warsaw - Poznan - Frankfurt/Oder.  
Through Lodz - Ostrow Wielkopolski.

**South:** From Lwow through Rzeszow - Krakow - Katowice - Wroclaw.  
Gdansk - Torun - Bydgoszcz - Poznan.

**West:** Through Wroclaw; armored troops equipped with Sherman type  
tanks. Through Jelenia Gora (Hirschberg).

Movements of cavalry units were observed in May on the line from the  
Czechoslovak frontier - Jelenia Gora - Lignica.

The CO of all transport units in Poland is General Rudanov, with headquarters in Warsaw. To each Polish D.O.K.B. (Dowodstwo okragowe koleji panstwowych) (District RTO) are assigned Soviet transport detachments called Z.K.U., under the command of a major. Each railroad station in turn has also a small RTO detachment under the command of a captain, whose function is to facilitate Soviet troop movements in both directions.

## 4. Reinforcements

Soviet reinforcements were observed in the following areas at the end of March 1946:

- a. In the sea region, especially around Hel.
- b. Along the Oder River.
- c. Along the Bug river, especially in the Wlodawa - Brzezno - Ostrowiec sector.
- d. Along the San and Rikman rivers.
- e. In the Lwow region.

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5. General evaluation of Soviet troops in Poland.

Regular Soviet Army troops arriving in Poland are assigned to the so called "Siemerna Grupa Wojsk" (Northern Army Group), under the command of Marshal Rokossowski with HQ in Lignica (Lodzmitz). This Army Group consists of about 25 to 30 divisions (and 1945) of various arms and services, including one armored brigade and special artillery regiment.

6. Information from the U.S.S.R.

In connection with the reorganization of the Soviet Army in the beginning of 1946, the following changes should be noted in regard to the new districts:

a. The White Russian-Lithuanian Military District was divided into:

- (1) The Minsk and Baranoviene Military Districts under the command of Marshal Timoshenko. [redacted] Comment: According to a more recent report, Marshal Timoshenko is in command of only the Baranoviene Military District, and the CG of the Minsk Military District is Lt. Gen. Maslachenko. [redacted]

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Lithuania was included in the Upper Baltic Military District, which encompasses also the former Latvian territory.

b. The Transcaucasian Military District was split into:

- (1) Tiflis Military District.  
(2) Baku Military District.

c. North Caucasian Military District was changed to Kuban Military District.

d. Siberian Military District was divided into :

- (1) East Siberian Military District.  
(2) West Siberian Military District.

e. The Central Asiatic Military District was renamed the Turkestan Military District, with HQ in Tashkent.

f. Newly organized is the Steppe Military District, with HQ in Alma - Alta.

g. The Far East fronts were reorganized into:

- (1) Transbaikalian-Amur Military District,  
(2) Maritime Military District.

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